Continued from First Page. members from each State, and of one from each Territory, and one from the District of Columbia, to wait upon the President of the United States and present to him a copy of the proceedings of the Convention; that, on the isth day of said month of August, this committee waited upon the President of the United States, at the Executive Mansion, and was received by him in one of the rooms thereof, and by their Chairman, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, then and now a Senator of the United States, speaking in their behalf, presented a copy of the proecedings of the Convention, and addressed the President copy, according to a published report of the same, and, as the respondent believes, substantially a correct report, is hereto annexed as a part of this answer, and report, is hereto annexed as a part of this answer, and marked "Exhibit C." That thereupen, and in reply to the address of said Committee by their Chairman, this respondent addressed the said Committee so waiting upon him in one of the rooms of the Executive Mansion, and this respondent believes that this, his address to said Committee, is the occasion referred to in the first specifition of the tenth article. But this respondent does not admit that the passages therein set forth, as if extracts from a speech or address of this respondent upon such secasion, correctly or justly present his speech or address apon said occasion; but, on the contrary, this respondent deemands and insists that if this henorable Court shall deem the said article and the said first specification thereof to contain allegation of matter cognizable by this honorable Court as a high misdemeanor in office, within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and shall receive or allow proof in sup-

this honorable Court as a high misdemeanor in office, within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and shall receive or allow proof in support of the same, that proof shall be required to be made of the actual speech and address of this respondent on said occasion, which this respondent denies that said article and specification contains, or justly represents.

And this respondent, tarther answering the tenth article and the specifications thereof, says that at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, and on the 3d day of September, in the year 1866, he was attended by a large assemblage of his fellow-clizens, and in deforence and obedience to their call and demand, he addressed them upon matters of public and political consideration. And this respondent believes that said occasion and address are referred to in the second specification of the tenth article; but this respondent does not admit that the passages therein set forth, as if extracted from a speech of this respondent on said occasion, correctly or justly present his speech or address upon said occasion, but, on the contrary, this respondent demands and insests that if this honorable court shall deem the said article and the said second specification thereof to contain allegations of matter cognizable by this honorable court as a high misdemeanor in office within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United states, and shall receive or allow proof in support of the same, that proof shall be required to be made of the actual specification contains, or correctly or justly represents.

And this respondent, further answering the tenth

and obedience to their call and demand as them upon matters of public and political consideration, and this respondent believes that said occasion and address are referred to in the third specification of the tenth article; but this respondent does not admit that the passages therein set forth, as if extracts from a speech of this respondent on said occasion, correctly or justly prematter cognizable by this honorable Court as a might also demeaner in office, within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and shall receive or allow proof in support of the same, that proof shall be required to be made of the actual speech and address of this respondent on said occasion, which this respondent denies that the said arricle and specification contain, or according to unfit persecution.

the United States, deutes that he has ever intended or designed to set aside the rightful authority or powers of Congress, or attempted to bring into disgrace, ridicule, hatred, contempt, or reproach the Congress of the United States, or either branch thereof; or to impair or destroy the regard or respect of all or any of the good people of the United States for the Congress or the rightful legislative power thereof; or to excite the edum or resemment of all or any of the good people of the United States against Congress and the laws by it fully and Constitutionally enacted.

This respondent further says that, at all times, he has,

Outy and Constitutionally effected.

This respondent further says that, at all times, he has, in his official acts as President, recognized the authority of the several Congresses of the United Statas, as consti-

in his official acts as President, recognized the authority of the several Congresses of the United States, as constituted and organized during his administration of the of fice of President of the United States.

And this respondent, further answering, says that he has from time to time, under his constitutional right and duty as President of the United States, communicated to Congress his views and opinions in regard to such acts or resolutions thereof, as being submitted to him as President of the United States, in pursuance of the Constitution, seemed to this respondent to require such communications; and he has from time to time, in the exercise of that freedom of speech which belongs to him as a citizen of the United States, and he has from time to time, in the exercise of that freedom of speech which belongs to him as a citizen of the United States, is, upon fit occasions, a duty of the highest obligation, expressed to his fellow-citizens his views and opinions respecting the measures and proceedings of Congress, and that in such addresses to his fellow-citizens follow-citizens, and in such his communication to Congress, he has expressed by opinions and judgment of and concerning the actual constitution of the two Houses of Congress, withtils views, opinions and judgment of and concerning the actual constitution of the two Houses of Congress, without representation therein of certain States of the Union, and the effect that in wisdom and justice, and in the opinen and judgment of this respondent, Congress, in its legislation and proceedings should give to this political rirennistance, and whatsoever he has thus communicated to Congress, or addressed to his fellow-citizens, or any assemblage thereof, this respondent says was and its within and according to his right and privilege as an American citizen, and his right and duty as President of the United States; and this respondent, not waiving, or American citizen, and his right and duty as President of the United States; and this respondent, not waiving, of at all disparaging his right of freedom of opinion and of freedom of speech, as hereinbefore or hereinatter more particularly set forth, but claiming and insisting upon the same, further answering the said tenth article, says that the views and opinions expressed by this respondent in his said addresses to the assemblages of his fellow-citizens, as in said article, or in this answer thereto men-ioned, are not and were not intended to be other or different from those expressed by him in his communica-tions to Congress; that the eleven States lately in hisur-rection never had ceased to be States of the Union, and that they were thus cutified to representation in Congress by loyal Representatives and Senators as fully as the other States of the Union, and that consequently the Congress, as then constituted, was not in fact a Congress of longress, as then constituted, was not in fact a conituted, was not in fact a Congress Congress, as then constituted, was not not to the States. It his respondent, always protesting against the unauthorized exclusion therefrom of the said eleven States, never theless gave his assent to all laws passed by said Congress which did not in his opinion and indgement violate the Constitution, excressing his constitutional authority of returning bills to Congress with his objections when they appeared to him to be unconstitutional or inexpedient. And, further, this respondent has also expressed this opinion both in his communications to Congress, and his addresses to the people, that the policy adopted by Congress in reference to the States lately in insurrection did not tend to peace, harmony, or union; but, on the contrary, did tend to disunion and the permanent disruption of the States, and that in following its said policy, laws had been passed by Congress in violation of the fundamental principles of the Government, and which tended to consolidation and desposition; and, such being his deliberate opinions, he would have felt himself under the states of the affect of the affect of the interest of the affect of the find failed to tandamental principles of the Government, and which fended to consolidation and despotism; and, such being his deliberate opinions, he would have felt himself un-mindful of the high duties of his office, if he had failed to express them in his communications to Congress, or in his addresses to the people when called upon by them to ex-press his apimons on matters of public and political con-sideration.

sideration.

And this respondent further answering the tenth article says, that he has always claimed and insisted, and now rlaims and insiste, that both in his personal and private capacity as a citizen of the United States, and in the political relations of the President of the United States to the people or the United States, whose servant under the duties and responsibilities of the Constitution of the United States, the President of the United States is, and should always remain. This respondent had and has the full right, and in his office of President of the United States, is held to the high duty of forming, and on fit occasions expressing opinions of and concerning the legislation of Congress proposed or completed in respect of its wisdom, expediency, justice, worthiness, objects, purposes, and public and political motives and tendencies, and within, and as a part of, such right and duty to form, and, on fit occasions, to express, opinions of and concerning the public character and conduct, views, purposes, objects, motives and tendencies of all men engaged in the public service, as well in Congress, as otherwise, and under no other rules or limits upon this right of freedom of opinion and of freedom of speech, or of responsibility and amenability for the actual exercise of such freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, then attend upon such rights and their exercise on the part of all other citizens of the United States, and on the part of all their public servants.

And this respondent, further answering said tenth article, says: That, the several occasions, on which, as is alleged in the several specifications of said article, this respondent addressed his fellow-citizens on subjects of public and political consideration, were not now was any one of them sought or planned by this respondent addressed his fellow-citizens on subjects of public and political consideration; and this respondent claims and insists before this honorable court, and before all the people of the United States, that of or conc And this respondent further answering the tenth article

of August, in the year tise, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, he did, by public speech or otherwise, declare ar affirm in substance, or at all, that the XXXIXth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; or that he did then and there declare or affirm that the said XXXIXth Congress was a Congress of only part of the States, I amy sense of meaning other than that new States of the Union were decided representation therein, or that he made any or either of the declarations or affirmations in this behalf in the said article, alleged as denying, or intending to deny, that the legislation of said XXXIXth Congress was obligatory upon this respondent, except so far as this respondent saw fit to approve the same; and, as to the allegation in said article, that he did thereby intend, or mean to be understood, that the said Congress had not power to propose amendments to the Constitution, this respondent says that, in said address, he said intend, or mean to be understood that not power to propose amendments to the Combad not power to propose amendments to the Combad not power to the subject of ar had not power to propose amendments of the said nothing in reference to the subject of amendments of the Constitution, nor was the question of the competency of the said Congress to propose such amendments in any way mentioned, or considered, or referred to by this respondent; nor, in what he did say, had he any intent, regarding the Senate, and he denies the allegation so made to the contrary thereof; but this respondent in further answer to and in respect of the said allegations of the said eleventh article hereinbefore traversed and denied, claims and insists upon his personal and official right of freedom of opinion and freedom of speech and his daty in his political relations as President of the United States to the people of the United States in the exercise of such freedom of opinion and freedom of speech in the same manner, form and effect as he has in this behalf stated, the same in his answer to the said tenth article, and with the same effect as if he here repeated the same; and further claims and insists as in said answer to the tenth article, he has claimed and insisted that he is not subject to question, inquisition, impeachment, or inculpather claims and insists as in said answer to the tenth article, he has claimed and insisted that he is not subject to question, inquisition, impeachment, or inculpation in any form or manner of, or concerning such rights or freedom of speech, or his said alleged exercise thereof; and this respondent further denies that on the 21st day of February, in the year 1858, or at any other time, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in pursuance of any such declaration as in that behalf in said eleventh article alleged or otherwise, he did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws should be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2, 1857, by unlawfully devising or contriving, or attempting to devise or contrive, means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of Secretary of the Department of War, or by unlawfully devising or contriving, or attempting to devise or contrive, means to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," appropriated March 2, 1867, or to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867.

And this respondent further answering said eleventh article says, that he has, in his answer to the first article, set forth in detail the acts, steps, and proceedings done and taken by this respondent to and toward, or in the matter of the suspension or removal of Edwin M. Stanton in or from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, with the times, mode, circumstances, intents, views, purposes, and opinions of official obligation and duty under and with which such acts, steps, and proceedings were done and taken; and he makes answer to this eleventh article of the matters in h

were done and taken; and he makes answer to the renth article of the matters in his answer to the fire eleventh article of the matters in his answer to the first article pertaining to the suspension or removal of said E. M. Stanton to the same intent and effect as if they were here repeated and set forth. And this respondent further answering the said eleventh article denies that by means or reason of anything in said article alleged, this respondent, as President of the United States, did, on the 21st day of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit, or that he was guilty of a high missiemeanor in office.

And this respondent further answering the said eleventh and everythet the same and the matters therein con-

meanor in office.

And this respondent further answering the said eleventh article says that the same and the matters therein contained do not charge or allege the commission of any act whatever by this respondent in his office of President of the United States, nor the omission by this respondent of any act of official obligation or duty in his office of President of the United States; nor does the said article nor the matters therein contained name, designate, describe, or define any act, or mode, or form of attempt, or device, contrivance, or means, or of attempt at device, contrivance, or means whereby this respondent ean know or understand what act or mode or form of attempt, device, contrivance, or means are imputed to or charged against this respondent in his office of President of the United States, or intended so to be, or whereby this respondent can more fully or definitely make answer unto the said article than he hereby does; and this respondent, in submitting to this homorable Court this his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him, respectfully reserves leave to amend and add to the same from time to time as may become necessary or proper, and when and as such necessity and propriety shall appear.

And Renar Stanbard, B. R. Corris, Thomas A. R. Nalson, W. M. Evants, U. S. Grossberg, of Coensel.

Messrs. Stanbery and Evarts successively relieved Mr. artiss in the reading, which occupied until about 3 'clock. At the conclusion, the Chief-Justice put the uestion on receiving the answer and ordering it to be

question on receiving the abover and ordering it to be filed, which was agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Mr. President, by direction of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to request a copy of the answer filed by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to the Articles of Impeachment presented by the House of Repre-sentatives, and to say that it is the expectation of the Managers that they will be able at 1 o'clock to-morrow, after consultation with the House of Representatives, to it a fit replication to the answer. [Sensation in the

sied it will, in the opinion and judgment of the counsel, require not less than thrity days for preparation for the trial. Signed by the counsel for the President.

Mr. HOWARD—If it he in order, I move that that application lie on the table until the replication of the House of Representatives has been filled.

Mr. RINGHAM—Mr. President, before that motion takes effect, if it be the pleasure of the Senate, the Managers are ready to consider the application now.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE was stating the question to be on the motion of Senator Howard, when Mr. LOGAN, of the Managers, objected to the application as not containing any reason to justify the Senate in postponing the trial, not that they desired to force it on with unnecessary rapidity, but because such reasons should be given in application for time as would be adhered to in a court of law. Counsel had merely asked an opportunity to prepare themselves. They had and would have during the trial an equal opportunity with the Managers for preparation. The application did not state that any material witnesses could not be procured, or that time for their procurement was required before the commencement of the trial. The answer admitted the facts of the appointment, &c., &c., charged in the first article. They were within the knowledge of the President, who, being charged by these articles with crimes and misdemeanors, his counsel, if there should be any reason for this application, should have stated it. On the trial of Judges Chase and Peck, and other trials here and in other countries, such applications were accompanied with reasons for asking delay, such as necessary witnesses, records, &c., at a distance, the expondent to the articles of impeachment. The learned counsel on the other side had, doubless, examined the authorities on such trials, and knew that these things were requisite on an application for a continuance of a case in a court to law. Because of the were requisite on an application for a continu-ance of a case in a court of law. Because of the absence of a witness it was usual to state on affidavit States, and on the part of all their public servants.

And this respondent, further answering said tents alieged in the several states, and the states of public and political consideration, and to invite from such, their public servants and express to them their opinions, wiskes, and tellings upon matters of public and political consideration; and the states of public and political consideration; and the states of public and political consideration, and to invite from such, their public servants of the states of public and political consideration; and the states of public and political consideration, and of or concerning this his exercise of such rights and in many form or manner whatsover; and his respondent says, that neither the said tenth artifical of all public servants or persons whatsover is an all matters, or a President of the United States is not subject to question, inquastion, impeachment, or insulpation, in say form or manner whatsover; and his respondent says, that neither the said tenth artifical and the states in the states of the United States in the states of the United States in his personal right and expected of the vicinity of the respondent in the other states of the United States in his personal right and expected of the vicinity of the respondent in the other states of the United States in his personal right and expected of the vicinity of the respondent in the other states of the United States in his personal right and expected of the vicinity of the respondent as a citizen of t what it was expected to prove by the witness, his residence, that he could be procured at a certain time, and

Senate, sitting as a Court of Isspeachment, examine, carefully whether or not any facts were shown to justify this application, and whether due diligence had 'seen employed in procuring witnesses and getting reastly for trial. They protested against such an application being made without even an affidavit to support it.

Mr. EVARTS denied that because cow the other than those called for a special purpose pad with limited anthority have established regulations, bearing opon the rights of defendants in civil or crimity alprosecution, having established terms of Court, and well recognized and understood habits in the conduct of judicial action, that should influence the proceeding of this body. The time had not arrived for the counsel for the accused to consider what issues had to be prepared on their side, and they felt no occasion to present an affidavit on matters so completely within the cognizance of the Court, Obedient, said he, to the orders of the Court, observant as we propose at all times to be of that public necessity and duty which require on the part of the Pouse of Representatives and its Managers, that diligence should be used, and that we as counsel, should be withdrawn from all other professional or personal avocations, and yet we cannot recognize in the presence of this Court, that it is an answer to an application for reasonable time to consider and prepare, to subpens and produce, in all things to arrange, and in all things to be ready for the actual proceeding of the trial, not with great respect to the honorable managers in this great procedure do we esteen it a sufficient answer to our desire to be releved from undue pressure of haste may have been entailed upon them. Mr. Evarts proceeded that the ability of the counsel to proceed with the trial was not to be measured by that of the Managers. The latter have the power, and have exercised it for a considerable period of submembers and proceeding of the country. Heastern to be reasonable time to the proceed with the trial was not to be measure

it into consideration and provide for it. It would be a departure from the general habit of all courts if after issue joined they were not allowed reasonable time before they were called upon to proceed with the case. Mr. WILSON, of the Managers, said the Managers had determined that so far as was in their power this case should not be taken out of the line of precedent, and would therefore resist all applications for unreasonable delay, and they have prepared to meet the question now. The first step taken by the respondent's counsel on the 12th inst., of the precedents on the trial of Judge chase on the return day of the summons he appeared and applied for time to answer, coupling with it a request for time to prepare for trial, which he supported with a sclemn affladvit, that he could not be prepared sooner than the 5th of the succeeding March, and therefore asked for time until the commencement of the next season of Congress. The application was denied, and he was regoired to answer on the 4th of February succeeding, and five days before the expiration of the time declared by him to be necessary the case was concluded by an acquittal, so complete had been the preparations. In the case of Judge Feck, he appeared on the return day, three days after the service of the summons, and applied for and was granted time to answer. In this case, however, notwithistanding the rule of the Senate requiring the filing of the answer then, they were met with an application for 40 days. The Senate allowed 10 days for the answer. In that answer he found the strongest argument against any delay of this case, the respondent claiming therein a right under the Constitution, as among his just powers to do the very acts charged against him at the har of the Senate. This in ordinary cases might not be a weighty consideration, but here the respondent was not only to obey the law like all citizens, but to execute it, being clothed with the whole executive power of the nation. In the opinion of the House of Representatives he had not di this anoid. That order had how the cheef of a rine-ordered that unless otherwise ordered by the Senate for cause shown, the trial of the pending impeach-ment shall proceed immediately after replication be filed. He submitted that there was not sufficient cause shown in this case to justify the Senate in the exercise of a sound discretion in granting the time asked for. That discretion was not without rule itself; it must net upon some rule, and put itself within the bounds of reason, and he denied that this was such an it must not upon some rule, and put liself within the bounds of reason, and he denied that this was such an application as to justify its exercise in giving one hour's delay. It would be observed that the respondent was carefully kept out of this motion. In all other cases of which he (Wilson) had any knowledge, in this country, respondent, even when Judges taken from the bench asked in his own name for delay, supporting the application by affidavits covering the features of their case, and unfolding a line of their defense, asking a reasonable time in which to prepare for trial. We, therefore, ask, he continued, that when this case is thus kept out of the ordinary channel the Senate will regard in the same degree the voice of the House of Representatives, as furnished by the Managers, and put this respondent upon his speedy trial, to the end that peace may be restored to the country by the heading off the breach between the two departments of the Government, and that all things may again move os in the land as they did in times past and before this unfortunate conflict occurred. Therefore, Sri. In the name of the House of Representatives we ask that this application as it is now presented may be denied.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to postpone the decision of the question.
Mr. STANBERY, on behalf of the President, said: On

sentatives, and to say finat it is the expectation of the Managers that they will be able at J octock temorrow, after our proposed of the prop

are. I should be very far from saying that I am equally prepared.

Mr. BINGHAM, one of the Managers, rose to reply.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE intimated that when counsel make any motion to the Court, the counsel who make the motion have invariably the right to close the argument.

Mr. BINGHAM said—With all due respect to the ruling of the presiding officer of the Senate, I beg leave to remind the Senate that, from time immemorial, in proceedings of this kind, the right of the Commons in England, and of the Representatives of the people in the United States, to close the debates, has never been called in question. On the contrary, in Melbourne's case, Lord Erskine, who presided, said, when the question was presented, that he owed it to the Commons to protest against the intermorial usage being denied to the Commons of England, of being heard in response finally to whatever might be said in behalf of the accused at the bar of the Peers. Lord Erskine's decision has never been questioned, and I believe it has been the continued rule in England for about five hundred years.

Senator HOWARD rose to move to lay the motion of the counsel on the table. ounsel on the table.

Mr. BOUTWELL, one of the Managers, remarked that

Mr. BOUTWELL, one of the Managers, remarked that it seemed to the Managers, and to himself especially, a matter of so much importance as to whether the Managers should have the closing argument, that he wished, and they wished, that it be decided now.

Senator HOWARD said that it was not his intention to cut off debate or discussion, either on part of the Managers or on part of counsel for the accused, and if there was any desire on the part of either to proceed with the discussion, he would withdraw his motion to lay on the table.

table.

Mr. BINGHAM then said: I deeply regret, Mr. President, that counsel for the accused have made any question here, or any intimation, if you please, that question is made, or intended to be made, by the Managers, touching the entire sincerity with which they ask this time. I am sure that nothing was further from our purpose than that the gentleman who last took his seat (Mr. Stanbery) spoke of having presented this application on their honor. No man questions their honor. No man who knows them will question their honor, but we must be pardened for saying that it is altogether unusual on questions of this kind to allow continuances to be obtained on a mere point of honor. The rule of the Senate, which was adopted on the listh inst., is the ordinary rule in courts of law, namely: that the trial shall proceed, unless, for cause shown, further time shall be allowed. I submit that questions of this magnitude have never been decided on the mere presentation of counsel in this counsubmit that questions of this magnitude have never been decided on the mere presentation of counsel in this country, or any other country. The point of continuance arising, a question of this sort, I venture to say, has never been decided affirmatively, at least in favor of such a proposition on the mere statement of counsel. If Andrew Johnson will say that there are witnesses not within the process of this Court, but whose attendance he can hope to procure, if time be allowed him, and if he will make affidavit before this Tribunal that they are material, and will set forth in his affidavit what he expects to prove by them, I concede that on such a showing there would be something on which the Senate might properly act; but

instead of that, he throws himself back on his counsed and has them to make their statements here that it will require thirty days of time in which to prepare for trial. He sent those gentiemen at the bar of this Tefbunal on the 13th inst. to notify the Senate, on their honor, that it would require forty days to prepare an answer, and now he sends them back upon their honors to notify the Senate that it will require thirty days to prepare for trial. I take it, Sir, that the counsel for the accused have quite as much time for preparation, if this trial shall proceed to morrow, as had the Managers on the part of the House, who are charged with dutes by the people which they are not permitted to lay aside from day to day in the other end of the capitol. I think, on the showing made here this day by the President of the United States, unless very good cause be shown, and that too under the obligation of his own oath at the bar of the Senate, that not another hour's continuance should be allowed him after the case hour's continuance should be allowed him after the ca shall have been put at issue. We asked leave to sugge to the Senate that we hoped on to-morrow, by leave shall have been put at issue. We asked leave to suggest to the Senate that we hoped on to-morrow, by leave of the people's representatives, to put this case at issue by filing a replication. That is all the delay wo desire. They have had the opportunity for process ever since the 13th inst., and they are gullty of gross neglect. I do not speak of the counsel, but of the accused in not having the witnesses subpensed, and yet not a single summons has been required by him, under the rule and order of this tribunal, to bring to the bar a single witness on his behalf. He has shown a total neglect, and yet comes here with a confession and avoid ance of the matters presented by the House of Representatives, and tells the Senate, and tells the country, that he defies their power, trifling with the great power which the people, for various purposes, have reposed in the hands of their Representatives and the Senators in Congress assembled. What is this power of impeachment of the President of the United States, holding the whole Executive power of the nation when arraigned at the bar of the Senate, in the nation when arraigned at the bar of the Senate, in the nation when arraigned at the bar of the Senate, in the nation when arraigned at the bar of the Senate, in the nation when arraigned at the bar of the Senate, in the has violated the people; and charged with high crimes and misdemeanors—in that he has violated the soath, in that he has violated the people; laws, and attempted by his violation to lay hands upon the people's Treasury! What, I say, is this great defensive power worth, if the President, on a mere statement of counsel, be permitted to postpone further inquiry for thirty days until he prepare to do what? Until he prepare to make his elaborate statement, set forth in the answer, that the Constitution is but a cobweb in his hands, and that he defes our power to restrain him. When I heard this discussion going on I thought of the weighty words of that great man whose luminous intellect shed inster on the juri

that it will be much shorter than even that time. absence of Judge Black from the number of the President's counsel, and the appearance of Mr.

great man whose luminous intellect shed inster on the jurisprudence of this country and the great State of New York for more than one-third of a century, when he wrote down in his Commentaries on the Laws—commentaries that will live as long as our language lives—

"That if the President of the United States will not be restrained from abusing the trust committed to him by the people, either by the obligations of his each, or by the written requirement of the Constitution, that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, or by the obligations of his each, or by the written requirement of the Constitution, that he stern of office is limited to the short tenure of four years, nor vet by the decent respect to the public apinion of the country, there remains the tremeabusia power longed by the people, maker the Constitution, in the hands of their Representatives, to arrest him by impossibilities, in the shade of their Representatives, to arrest him by impossibilities, in the shade of the great trust committed to his hand."

Fraithful to the durates imposed upon us by our onthe as Representatives of the people, we have interposed that remedy by arresting this man. He comes to day to answer us, and he says to us.

I defi your impeachment by the Executive power reposed in me by the Constitution. Iclaim, in the presence of the Senate and in the presence of the country, the right without calleings, it or hindermen, asspend every executive officer of the Government at my pleasure.

I venture to say, before the enlightened bar of public opinion in America, that by those words, incorporated in his answer, the Fresident is as guilty of malfensance and misdemenanor in office as ever man was guilty of malfensance and misdemenanor in office and the proper of malfensance and misdemenanor in office and the fact of the people. In their names we desire here a speedy and impartial trial, and that the question pending here touches in some sort the rights of the people. In their names we desire here a speedy and impartial

this thick the training proceed.

Senator HENDERSON offered the following:

Ordered: That the application of Coursel for the President to be allowed 30 days to prepare for the trial of Impeatment be postponed until after replication is sled.

The ques	Nays, 25—as foll	Yeas and Nay ows:	s, and resu
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thony, sckalew, ttell, de, xen, smittle, fmunds,	Fessenden, Fesser, Freinghuysen, Grince, Henderson, Bendricks,	Johnson, McCreery, Morrid (Me.), Norton, Patterson (Texu- Ross,	Saulshorr, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull,)Van Wirkle, Vickera
		ATE.	
yard, merom, andler, enting, enem, oriett, agis, Nemotor I	David, Drake, Perry, Harian, Howard, Hone, Morgan, IOW A ELI moves	Merrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Patterson (N.H. Pomeroy, Ramer, Stewart, I that the moti-	Williams, Wilson, Yates,

sel for the accused be laid on the table.

Senator DitakE made the question of order, that it was not in order to move to lay on the table a proposition of the counsel for the accused, or of the Managers.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE sustained the point of order, and the motion was not received.

The question recurred on the application of Counsel for the President that they be allowed 30 days to prepare for the trial.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted, Yeas, 11; Nays, 41; as follows:

R.Cittle, A.L.)	Tringe, at , ma tone	VHAS.		
Bayard, Buckeless, Davis,	Dixon. Desclittle, Hendricks,	Johnson, McCreery, Patterson (Tes	Saulsbury, Vickers-11.	
Anthony, Cameron, Cantell, Chandler, Cole. Conkling, Conness, Corness, Crapin, Drake, Edmunds,	Ferry, Feneralen, Fowler, Fridaghuysen, Grinnen, Harine, Heuderson, Howe, Morall, Morrill (Me.)	Pumeroy, Hamsey, Hoss, Sherman, Spragor, Stewart, Summer,	Thayer, Tipson, Trimbull, II) Van Winkle, Willey, Willers, Wilhams, Wilsen, Yates—41.	

Counsel for the President now move that there he allowed for prepara-tion to the President of the United States, for the trial, after application shall be field and before the trial shall be required to proceed, such rea-sonable time as shall now be fired by the Senate. nator JOHNSON inquired whether it was in order to

amend that motion.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE informed him that it was in order to submit an independent proposition.

Senator JOHNSON-I move, then, that 10 days be allowed after filing replication.

Senator SHERMAN then moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourn until to-morrow

at 1 octors.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chief-Justice thereupon vacated the Chair, which
was resumed by the presiding officer of the Senate; and
the Senate, at 4:45, adjourned.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph.] .Mayor Hoffman spoke on Saturday even-.... Jefferson Davis arrived in Baltimore yes-terday from Havana.

.Sergeant Bates left Columbia, S C., yestderay morning for Charlotte, N. C. Henry Myers was shot and killed in an

... A freight-train from New-Haven ran over and terribly mutilated an old man, at Stratford, last

Josiah M. Carter, State Attorney for Fairfield County, Conn., died in Newark on Sunday, aged

....Five freight cars on the Alton and Jack-sonville Railroad were smashed on Saturday morning, near Carrolton. A grand Masonic full dress parade is to

be given in Philadelphia, June 24, when the corner-stone of the new hall is to be laid. The Messrs. Caughlin's wine warehouse, in Montreal, was burned on Saturday night, and by an explosion seven men were killed.

.Green Newby, colored, while going home with his wife in Memphis, on Saturday night, was and killed by three unknown ruffians. .The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange

adopted resolutions yesterday in favor of the St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad enterprise. .Three brothers named Catlin were mur-....Mr. J. C. Murdock's drop-box and school

apparatus manufactory at West Hoyiston, Mass., was consumed yesterday morning. Loss \$6,000. The Hon. H. H. Child of Pittsfield, Mass., President of the Berkshire Medical College, and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Mass., died in Boston on Sunday,

.Charles Bodell, a Louisville rag-picker, was fatally stabled on Sunday night by Philip Seitz. During the scuffle John Andis attempted to separate the combatants, and was severely out.

The black prisoners in the Halifax (N. C.) jail overpowered the keeper, on Sunday morning, and escaped. They had gagged and tied a white man and a negro that had declined to join in the conspiracy.John W. Arnold, Secretary of the Louis-ville Home Insurance Company, who was arrested on an affidavit of D. G. Bly, charging an embezzlement of \$10,000, has had Bly arrested on a charge of embezzling

.The shoemakers of Marlborough, who are on a strike, attacked a man who had attempted to go to work against their wishes on Saturday, and beat him so severely that he died soon afterward. No arrests have been made.

The Virginia Convention yesterday adopted the article on the Judiciary. The judges are to be chosen by the Legislature, the Attorney-General by the people, and the other State Attorneys are to be appointed by the

....Mr. L. G. Burnside, proprietor of the American House at Marion, Ohio, was shot, and it is probable fatally wounded, yesterday morning, by G. Hunt, the night telegraph operator for the Bellefontaine Railroad.

...Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature passed resolutions yesterday for the appointment of a committee to investigate the reports current that the so-called "slush money" has been offered and accepted by members.

WASHINGTON.

FEELING IN THE CITY-THE MANAGERS' REPLI-CATION-WHAT GARRET DAVIS WILL DO-GEN. HANCOCK BEFORE THE MANAGERS-GEN. MEADE'S ORDER-THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION-A VETO-GEN. BUCHANAN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1868. The impeachment proceedings to-day are, of course, the all-absorbing topic of conversation everywhere in this city to-night. The President's friends are generally rather chop-fallen. They had expected that the astuteness and acumen of the counsel on their side would enable them to make a stronger and more substantial answer; but the plea presented by them to-day is considered on all sides weak and ill-advised. It will be observed that the President, through his counsel, merely demurs, so far as the main articles are concerned, to the law, and that he seeks to justify his action in the removal of Secretary Stanton, going so far even as to hold that he may remove any executive officer whenever he may see fit so to do. This is regarded by lawyers as narrowing the case down to a mere question of law, and in a great measure dismissing the necessity of taking testimony to any very great length. There is much speculation concerning the probable time which the Court will allow him to prepare for trial after the replication shall have been filed tomorrow. On this subject various opinious are expressed, some confidently asserting that he will get 20 days, but from a canvass of the Senators your correspondent is led to believe that the extension will not be longer than seven days, and the impression is

Considerable surprise was expressed to-day at the

Groesbeck, whose name was not announced as the ounsel on the first day of the proceedings. We

have authority for asserting that Judge Black has retired from the case altogether, for reasons which

will be made public in a day or two. Those who

ling to the President's fortunes regret this very much, and hold that the defense has lost its ablest man. It appears that he and the President differed so widely on some of the points cennected with the case, that Mr. Black felt it his duty to withdraw. The Hon. Mr. Groesbeck was accordingly substituted for him, and took his place to-day with Mr. Johnson's counsel. On the other side, the Managers on the part of the House have decided on their course. They had determined to hold a meeting to-night, to prepare their replication, but in view of their entire unanimity, agreed to postpone their meeting until to-morrow morning. They have decided on the course to be taken to-morrow, and will write out their replication, which will be of the simplest form, and present it to the House, and have it there adopted before 1 o'clock, when they will again attend the Court. The replication will be somewhat as follows: Replication by the House of Representatives of the United States to the answer and plea of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him by said House of Representives. The House of Representatives having considered the answer and plea of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to the Articles of Imparchment against him by them exhibited, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, reply that the said Andrew Johnson, is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached, and that the House of Representatives will be ready to prove their charges against him at such time and place as shall be appointed for the purpose." It is generally understood that Gen. Butler will present the case for the House and make the opening argument. The different votes to-day excite much comment, particularly the one on Garret Davis's order objecting to the jurisdiction of the Senate on account of the non-representation of ten Southern States. It will be observed that only two votes were cast in favor of it, one by the honorable member himself and the other by his associate from Kentucky, Mr. Mc Creery. The general opinion to-night is that this gentleman's next step will be to resign, and not being to a body which is illegal and unconstitutional.

Major-Gen. Hancock and Major-Gen. Gordon Granger were before the Impeachment Managers to-day. They were separately interrogated as to any conversations they had had with the President respecting military matters. The former was especially asked the reason of his coming to Washington by order of the President. He replied that he had previously asked to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military Department, and to be sent to St. Louis to await orders, and that the President had desired to converse with him on that subject and on the state of affairs in Louisiana. The President had said nothing to him apart from these matters, nor had the President yet determined to relieve him from his present command.

Gen. Meade has published an order for an election in Florida to ratify the new Constitution, and to elect officers of State and representatives in Congrees, on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in May. He orders that all bar-rooms and saloons in the State be kept closed during days of election, and closes his order by saying that "no contract or agreement with laborers made for the purpose of controlling their votes, or of restraining them from voting, will be permitted to be enforced against them in this district." An erroneous impression has gone forth that two Republican tickets are in the field in Florida, as well as two sets of Constitutions, when, in fact, but one ticket receives the support of all the loyal men of that State.

It is reported to-night that the President will probably send to the House to-morrow a short message vetoing the Bill repealing so much of the Act of 1867, as takes away from the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus. It was generally expected that the Court would render a decision in the McCardle case to-day, and the Supreme Court room was thronged in consequence. No decision, however, was pronounced, and it will probably go over until next Monday. A gentleman connected with one of the foreign

legations here says that the Cable dispatch from Constantinople, relating to the restoration of harmony between the American Minister and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, would be inexplicable if it had not been ascertained that, by some inadvertency, a paragraph in one of the American Minister's last year's dispatches, referring to a rumor current in regard to the mental condition of the Sultan, intended only for the private knowledge of Mr. Seward, was included in the published correspondence, and mischievously reported by persons bent upon the destruction of the friendly relations between the two countries, and by those mischievous persons reported to the Sultan's Minister. That official remonstrated on the subject with the American Envoy. The latter repudiated the notion of a foreign government exercising a censorship over his communications with his official chief, and disclaimed any responsibility for the publication of a paragraph which moreover reflected only a current rumor affecting the intellectual and not the moral character of the Sultan. Fuad Pasha, however, contrary to his usual sagacity, gave this matter greater importance than it deserved, and actually broke off relations with the American Minister until the explanations of Mr. Seward referred to in the Cable dispatch arrived at Constantinople, and had the effect of restoring the entente cordiale. Accounts received here to-day from Constantinople represent that the whole diplomatic corps in that city express the greatest admiration for the tact and delicacy and independence displayed by the Amercan minister in this embarrassing circumstance, so that an intrigue concocted for the purpose of ruining him, only culminated in imparting greater prestige and dignity to The President has this day directed the assignment

of Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Col. 1st Infantry, to duty according to his brevet rank. This assignment puts him in temporary command of the Fifth Military District, and undoubtedly settles the question as to whether Gen. Hancock will return there or not. Gen. Buchanan had in the early part of February applied to be placed on duty on his brevet rank, which was approved by Gen. Hancock. The President held a reception this evening, which

was largely attended by the regular reception-goers and by some of the strangers in the city. Mr Johnson was quite affable, and received his friends

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